

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL VIII, NO. 35

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917

\$2.00 YEARLY

F. M. Thompson Co.
The Quality Store
Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery and
Everything in Shoes

Sacrifice Sale!

Saturday, August 18, to Saturday, Sept. 1

The whole of our well-assorted stock of

**Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes**

Offered at Greatly Reduced Prices for CASH
(See Bills for Prices)

PHONE 25

The Store That Saves You Money

OFFICE PHONE 1457

RESIDENCE PHONE 1457

E. J. POZZI

Contractor & Builder

Lumber Yard

DEALER IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash and Doors. Shingles and Lath
Cement and Brick Construction
All Building Materials Supplied.
Plans Furnished. Estimates Given

Blairmore

Sinclair Block

Alberta

**UNION
BANK
OF CANADA**

grasp favorable opportunities for investment—from failure to provide well for your family and your children's education—from privation or dependence in your old age.

Accumulate money systematically through a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada.

Blairmore Branch, Bellevue Branch—J. M. Windsor, Manager.
Hillcrest, sub. in Bellevue

**Save Your Money
and it will Save You**

from paying excessive "credit" prices or interest on forced borrowings—from inability to provide well for your family and your children's education—from privation or dependence in your old age.

Auto Garage And Repair Shop

Fully equipped to do all kinds of repair work
to Automobiles and Cycles at shortest notice.

—Parts and Accessories, Oils and Gasoline Stocked—

Auto Livery in Connection.

Shops: Dearborn St., next Gresham blacksmith shop

A. A. Shearer, Blairmore

Premature gray hair is what causes the good to dye young.

Pincher Station was the scene of a tragedy on Saturday morning last when Albert Todd, of Polson, Montana, was found beside the railroad track dead. Nobody, so far as is known, was witness to the tragedy. The body was found lying on its face with the clothes burned off almost entirely. Coroner J. H. Gillespie held an inquest

on Saturday afternoon and a verdict of death by misadventure was rendered. Apparently the unfortunate man had tried to jump off the train while it was still moving and in falling had fractured his skull and had set some matches alight in his pocket in the fall, thus accounting for the clothes being burned. Burial took place on Saturday evening at the Pincher Creek cemetery.

Bellevue Suffers \$150,000 Fire Business Section of Prosperous Mining Town is Wiped Out.

The most serious fire in the history of this section of the Crows' Nest Pass swept the business section of Bellevue practically off the map on Tuesday forenoon, destroying over twenty buildings and causing damage to the extent of about \$150,000. The fire is believed to have originated in a small barn at the rear of the Southern hotel, and the flames were seen to break loose at about 7.45 a.m. An alarm was made and in a short time large numbers of people were gathering around the scene. Efforts to stop the flames, however, proved futile, owing chiefly to an inadequate water supply, and in but a few moments the flames had spread to the Southern hotel and the adjoining buildings in that block. Efforts to stop the progress of the fiery elements proved entirely futile, until several blocks, including all but three of the business houses of the town were reduced to ashes, and had it not been for the splendid protection afforded by the Wheeler-Farmer building, the only building of fire-proof construction in the town, scarcely a house on the Company town-site would have remained standing. The flames were fanned by a brisk breeze from the north, but later veered more from the west, which relieved somewhat the anxiety of people of the residential section, who had already gathered up their belongings and removed them to places of safety.

Efforts were made to save the contents of the stores, but the flames swept through them so rapidly that scarcely anything of value was saved.

The buildings and stocks destroyed included:

The McCutcheon Block, part of which was occupied as refreshment parlors. Loss estimated at \$9,000, on which we understand there was a small amount of insurance.

Cole's poolroom. Pool tables only were saved. Barber's chairs and equipment and pool room and bowling alley destroyed with building. Loss about \$4,000, partly covered by insurance.

Eagle Block, owned by T. M. Burnett, together with large stock of warehouse supplies. Building and stock said to be worth about \$6,000, partly insured. Several cars of flour were stored here, but a few days previous.

Oddfellows' Hall and furniture and regalia, valued at \$1,000. Insured for \$500.

Eagle's Hall and furniture and regalia, valued at about \$500.

Kvans Bros' Livery and Feed Stables, together with large quantity of hay, oats, etc., and harnesses and other stable and garage equipment, valued at about \$9,000. No insurance, policy having expired several days previously.

Southern Hotel, owned by Mrs. J. B. Rudd, together with several outhouses, valued at about \$10,000. No insurance.

Storehouse adjoining Southern Hotel, also owned by Mrs. Rudd. Valued at about \$1,400. No insurance.

Bellevue Cafe, Mar Ling & Co., proprietors. Building and equipment valued at \$2,500.

Partly insured.

Lyric Theatre, operated by C. W. Johnston and owned by the Lyric Theatre Co., loss about \$4,000, partly covered by insurance.

T. M. Barnett's store and postoffice and all contents. Loss estimated at \$45,000, only partly insured.

Store and contents of the Bellevue Trading Company, valued at about \$7,500, partly covered by insurance.

Bellevue hotel. Loss about \$12,000. Partly insured.

Stable east of hotel and contents. Loss about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Boston Cafe, owned by Mah Ki & Co., valued with contents at about \$4,000. Insured for \$2,500.

P. Burns & Co. store and stables, valued at \$4,000. Insured.

Italian pool room and barber shop. Value about \$2800, partially covered by insurance.

Damage to the extent of about \$8,000 to the building of Wheeler & Farmer and stocks of Haddad Bros. and A.R. Williams.

Damage to stock of Bellevue Pharmacy about \$1000.

Other buildings, including the hospital and residence of Dr. MacKenzie were considerably damaged by fire and water.

A number of patients were removed from the hospital when hope of saving that institution had been abandoned.

Firemen and fire apparatus were quickly on the scene from Coleman, Hillcrest, Blairmore and Frank, and rendered good service.

The Bellevue bridge was somewhat scorched, sufficient to make it dangerous to traffic and has been fenced off for the protection of the public.

Fire underwriters were on the scene on Wednesday, and it is expected that the work of rebuilding will go ahead immediately. There is talk of a number of fire-proof buildings of modern type replacing the frame structures.

During the progress of the fire, many thefts were committed, and we learn that the authorities will bring quite a number of parties known to have stolen goods in their possession to justice.

We learn that most of the business people have started up in temporary quarters and are reporting "business as usual." P. Burns & Co. have opened up in a building just west of Geo. Knowles' blacksmith shop, and have already started to clear away the ruins to commence work on the foundation for a larger and more modern structure on the old site. Contractors are on the grounds and we hope by next week to be able to report the plans for the rebuilding of Bellevue's business section.

Central Union Church

Service on Sunday, morning at 11.30, evening at 7.30.

Sunday School meets at 10.30 a.m.
JAMES FETTER, Pastor.

Anglican Church

Service on Sunday next at 7.30, preacher Rev. H. Clay. Subject of address "What it means to be a church member." Sunday school as usual.

! Say !

Mothers, you want to fit out the

KIDS

for school. We have Sweaters, Odd Pants, Caps, Etc. Mind you

DON'T

send them shabby. You can

GO

to the Blairmore Trading Co. and fit them out and send them

TO SCHOOL

respectable on September 1st.

Blairmore Trading Co.

THE STORE THAT SELLS FOR LESS

When **YOU** buy Flour

you want the Best. It's Five Roses, \$0.75 sack, \$3.45 4-sack

You **CAN'T** buy

better Spuds than B.C. \$3.50 per sack, \$1.80 half sack.

You can **GET** New Apples \$1.65 a case

Tomatoes are coming in every day and getting cheaper. Ask for our price before buying.

For a **BETTER** Break-

fast try a can of Herrings in Tomato Sauce at 20c. We have Pure Jam from 25c per can up. Jelly Pkgs. 3 for 2c

For best **VALUE** in Fruits

of all kinds. Give us your orders. Prices changing every day.

J. Handley

Phone 52

Opening of Agricultural School at Claresholm

The Provincial Agricultural School at Claresholm will re-open Tuesday, October 30th, 1917.

Courses are offered in Practical Agriculture and Household Science.

No entrance examination is required.

The course is absolutely free.

The minimum age of admission for boys is fifteen, and for girls sixteen.

Prospective students should apply at once.

For calendar and further particulars, communicate with Honorable

Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, or

W. J. Stephens, B.A., B.S.A.

Principal School of Agriculture, Claresholm.

—oct13

Sergt. James R. Irwin Wounded in Action

Word has been received by Mrs. Irwin, of Cowley, that her husband, Sergt. James R. Irwin, has been wounded in action. Sergt. Irwin is well known in this district, having for a couple of years been employed as chief of police of the town of Blairmore. He enlisted with the Second American Legion, but later transferred to the 192nd, when that battalion began recruiting under Lieut. Colonel Lyon.

Frank Boy Killed In Action

Mr. Emil Dypolt, of Frank, has received a message from Ottawa, stating that his son, Anton, had been killed in action in one of the recent drives. Pte. Anton Dypolt enlisted and went overseas as a private with the 192nd battalion. He was a smart and promising young man of about 19 years.

Knowledge may be powerful, but it's seldom powerful enough to move a stubborn man.

Fire Fire Fire

We beg to announce to our patrons that, until our new store is erected, we have secured temporary quarters in the Christie building, just west of Knowles' blacksmith shop, Bellevue, where their needs will be catered to as usual. Watch for our sign, or phone

P. Burns & Co., - Bellevue

Caught By Handwriting

What Happened to German Spy In the Russian Army

Arkady Sidorovich Mogrin sat in a trench reading a letter which filled him with amazement. The letter was from his brother.

"Come home, Arkady Sidorovich," the important part of a surprise letter. We are having a glorious time. The land is being divided and I have already secured 200 desyatins and expect you are entitled to a hundred desyatins and perhaps 200, as you have been wounded several times. But you must make haste for soon all will have been allotted. It is Prince Apraksin's land, the most fertile in the province. Your wife and children are well and expect you."

This was news, but it was not the news that Arkady Sidorovich to be so astonished. It was the handwriting. His brother had always employed the village scribe to write his infrequent letters, and Arkady Sidorovich knew that this letter was not in the pope's hand, every one did as he pleased.

He looked at his bare feet thoughtfully. They were better now, thanks to favorable weather, but the feet of the other men were reading letters or talking together excitedly. A few had already deserted and were in the remainder a number seemed certain to follow, but half of the company, having got a supply of brandy, were contented to drink and frolic from day to day. As the commander of the regiment had been placed under arrest, every one was pleased.

There was talk of choosing a new commander, and everyone pointed to the choice of Comrade Jensen as colonel. Comrade Jensen was a comparative stranger, but liked by all. He had come to the front from Petrograd, a short, plump, light-skinned man. His strong accent was due to his having lived a long while in western Europe. Friendly and assured, it became known that he had a fine education. Moreover, he was liberal. When men spoke of going home he would smile and earnestly not to and then wind up.

"But I can't blame you. You have endured a good deal."

Arkady Sidorovich suddenly rose and, walking quietly in his bare feet, approached the man whose name Comrade Jensen had his zibou.

It was late in the afternoon, a time when the men were always napped. Since he was not yet formally in command of the regiment there was no guard. Comrade Jensen was sleeping. A glimpse and he would go away, to return later for advice on the subject of the letter from home.

Craning his neck he looked at the cot, but there was no one upon it. A sheet of paper, written upon by an unopened box. With a glance about him to make sure that no one was near Arkady Sidorovich yielded to childish curiosity. He stepped inside and closer still, until he was within a few feet of the cot. A note at the bottom of the sheet explained by two words similar to the peasant soldier. One check mark meant "geshrieben," two check marks meant "gegangen." Whatever they were.

But another sheet caught the eye of Arkady Sidorovich. It seemed to be part of a letter to a fellow soldier. "Come home, Pavel Aleksandrovich," it ran. "Do not delay. We are having a glorious time. The land is being divided and I have already secured 200 desyatins and expect you are entitled to a hundred desyatins and perhaps 200, as you have been wounded several times. But you must make haste for soon all will have been allotted. It is Prince Apraksin's land, the most fertile in the province. Your wife and children are well and expect you."

The handwriting! With a great growl of comprehending fury the peasant turned to see Comrade Jensen entering the hut. For a second the two men faced each other; then the Russian sprang upon the German and flung him to the ground, his fingers sinking into the throat with an unrelenting grip.

Drowning Accidents

Many Lives Uselessly Sacrificed Through Carelessness

Each year many lives are lost by drowning accidents. Carelessness and bravado are the chief causes, consequently many lives might be saved by the exercise of caution.

Learning to swim is of course the first essential in the preventing of drownings, but, even in this, there is an element of danger, as the learner is often tempted to go beyond his depth before fully competent to take care of himself. To keep within his depth is the only safe way for the beginner.

Carelessness in the use of rowboats and canoes has claimed many victims. Ordinary common sense only is necessary to overcome these drowning accidents. These frail craft are only intended for the use of those who know how to use them, and safety depends upon the occupants refraining from moving about.

The use of high-speed motor boats of late has added its chapter to the record of lives lost by drowning. Lack of speed restriction on our land lakes and rivers has encouraged the "speed fiend," and consequently many accidents are due to his running down and swamping rowboats and canoes, as well as collisions with other motor boats.

These accidents are avoidable, and the most elementary application of "safety first" principles would save to Canada many needlessly wasted lives.

Assist in the work of preventing accidents for your own sake and for the good of our country at large.

W. N. U. 1169

Benefits Of Fresh Air

Proper Ventilation Essential to Good Health and Efficiency

Fresh air is one of our unlimited natural resources, available in all seasons and at all hours. It is essential to life and good health. Of recent years more attention has been paid to its beneficial influence in this regard, but far too many people regard fresh air as a luxury, instead of the cure of such diseases as pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc., which are not adequately recognized as being greater disease preventive known.

Nature has done her part in supplying pure air. Wherever opportunity is afforded, the air is continually changing by natural means. Man, however, has rendered this effort of nature largely negatory by building homes, factories and offices almost air-tight, in which the air becomes stagnant, and unwholesome. The consequence is that the occupants, continuously breathing the same air, rapidly become drowsy and incapable of giving of their best efforts.

In the homes of our people, greater use should be made of the body-building fresh and pure air. Rooms should be thoroughly ventilated and aired; sleeping rooms, especially, require that the air be continuously changed. The easiest and most convenient means to accomplish this is by the opening of windows. A cross current of air between two windows gives the best results; otherwise, a change of air may be secured by lowering the upper sash to permit the foul air to escape, and raising the lower one to admit the fresh air. If the exit of the impure air, or if pulled down, insert a few inches of netting between the sashes.

Public health should be a primary consideration. Pending the improvement of housing and living conditions people can do much to secure greater health for themselves by making use of the window to admit fresh and pure air.

Storing Ice

Custom Has Been Practised for Many Centuries

The storage of ice for summer use has been practised from the earliest times. The Greeks, for instance, constructed icehouses hundreds of years before the Christian era, and we find that Alexander the Great, when at Persia, in India, had large pits dug and filled in with snow, which was then covered with straw and a layer of ice. The Romans also enjoyed the luxury of ice drinks, but they generally used ice by putting ice or snow into the liquid. At a later period the Turks, improving upon Alexander's method, had built constructed vaulted cellars in which they stored large blocks of ice, filling up the interstices with snow, so that the whole formed a solid block or small iceberg. France followed this plan for ages, but it was not until the end of the sixteenth century that the French people learned how to squeeze water artificially. Shaped and moulded water were eaten in France in large quantities and were soon afterwards introduced into England. Cream ices were the latest, and later day, food was developed by the dairy flavored, cold and shaped ices of the present time.

General Brusiloff

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, giving his impression of General Brusiloff, in the Daily Mail, says that for his age, which is sixty-four, he looks marvelously little and young; he is marvelously active. "He eats little. Twenty minutes for dinner he considers more than enough. He never hurried, never worried. He makes his plans and applies all the force of his character to getting them carried out. He inspires trust in good men, fear in others. His orders have got to be obeyed; everyone knows that. Brusiloff is eager for action, eager to end the war. If any man can pull Russia together and make her see which way the parallel paths of duty and self-interest, life and man is Brusiloff. His universal popularity is a very valuable asset."

Foe Now Has Over 6,000,000 Troops
General Delacroix publishes in The Temps the results of his study, supposedly from authoritative sources, of the present number of German reserves. He estimates that the grand total of German troops of all kinds and classes up to June 1 reached 13,300,000, and that this total was depleted by losses of 3,600,000; 2,200,000 rendered unfit through wounds, and 1,300,000 resident in foreign countries.

General Delacroix estimates that of the balance nearly 5,500,000 are employed as first line, rear line and inferior troops, leaving a movable balance of about 7,550,000, of which 2,200,000 are attached to front depots, 355,000 in interior depots and 180,000 in process of formation. This number will be increased in November by 450,000 of the class of 1919. These troops will not, however, be available before that for any service, any more than those in formation.

"What did the jury do to Si Hawkins for stealing Bill Bailey's sheep?"
"Found him not guilty, but said that if they were him they'd take the 'sheep back.'—Browning's Magazine.

Interesting Letter

From Front Trenches

(Continued.)

We recently were successful in getting a band. The instruments were donated by an Edmonton outfit with the proviso that they be sent back to the Edmonton armory after the war. There are no Saskatchewan bands in any of the Canadian divisions at the moment. It has been stated that a grant of \$1,000 was made by the province of Saskatchewan to two of these battalions. This may not be true. It is a well known fact that every battalion in the divisions which followed the first into the field had a very substantial regimental fund. These funds were created by gifts of money from the towns and the cities, and by the sale of bonds, and from profits on regimental canteens which their long periods of training in Canada made possible as a result of the unfortunate experience of the first division at Valcartier.

The colour of this battalion and some of his friends purchased very recently one thousand pairs of socks for the boys, but of course unless we get funds from somewhere our private resources as our regimental fund are exhausted, and we shall have no socks. There will undoubtedly be great discomfort.

It may not be possible for the province to grant money out of its treasury, but I am satisfied that if the prominent citizens would take the matter up, the people would be very willing and even anxious to help us along. We must be aware of the reputation which the battalion has gained. I have sent you a copy of our Christmas annual. In this you will read what the senior Canadian General said of the Fifth. But his words have been altered by the censor, so I am now enclosing General Currie's statement in his own handwriting, which I will ask you to please preserve.

I could tell you many things but I do not think it necessary. It is stated that the Fifth Battalion has gained more honors and decorations in the field than any other Canadian regiment. It has been specially mentioned in despatches and after one very trying engagement, Sir Douglas Haig said, "I am proud to have a battalion of this description in my army and wish to thank you for the magnificent gallantry which you have displayed." No higher words of praise have ever been given to any unit, and I am sure you all have every reason to feel proud of Saskatchewan's representatives in the first Canadian division.

Will you not take the matter up in a vigorous way and perhaps a sort of Fifth Battalion day could be arranged throughout the province? We recently a draft of 250 men from Weyburn and Estevan so men like Dr. Mitchell and Hon. Geo. Bell ought to be interested. Of the thousands of reinforcements we have had with the exception of about four hundred, all have been from Saskatchewan so that every city, town and village is or has been represented in this unit.

I imagine that the ladies would at once do something if the right ones started things. Lt. Col. H. M. Dyer, D.S.O., is naturally somewhat diffident about writing you as he himself is not from Saskatchewan, but he has spent a great deal of his own money on the boys and besides being a very gallant and capable soldier is a kind and big-hearted gentleman. I have told him that I wished to address you in this connection and he has consented. Would you be so kind as to communicate with him about the battalion and its affairs?

I have been greatly honored by being asked by the 5th Battalion to write an introduction to this French magazine published as a Christmas greeting by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment to their many friends throughout the empire. There is nothing I would not do to oblige the 5th Battalion and so I comply with their request, fully realizing my inability to do proper justice to my theme.

I am quite sure that all who had the pleasure of reading the "Christmas Garland," published by this battalion in 1915, have been awaiting this year's number with eager anticipation. They will not be disappointed and doubtless will find the 1917 number still more entertaining.

For there will be a 1917 number. The war will by no means over, nor is the end even in sight. The struggle must not and will not cease until the power, which has violated even the most solemn obligations, as "mere scraps of paper," which has murdered innocent women and children, which has maltreated its prisoners, which has bayoneted our wounded, shall be forever destroyed.

As to how the war is going to end, the men in the trenches have no slightest doubt. They are the great

est optimists in the empire. Even in the darkest days, now happily past, when our men were few, when machine guns were very, very scarce on our side, when we had little artillery and less ammunition, the same optimism prevailed. The British soldier still had his bayonet and was anxious to use it.

Now it is no longer three rounds per gun per day. We can give and do give more than we receive, still we do not yet give enough. More men and more guns are necessary and Canada must see to it that when a Canadian soldier falls, another is immediately ready and trained to take his place. She has done well in the past. The future demands greater efforts or former sacrifices, will count as naught. Were any Canadian soldier in France asked to send a message to his beloved home-land, that message would most probably be—Be of good cheer, send us more men and please don't forget our returned wounded.

But I am wandering somewhat from my subject. I intimated in my opening sentence that the 5th Battalion had many friends. It richly deserves them all and these friends must be intensely proud of the battalion. During the twenty-one months the battalion has fought in France, it has been "over the parapet" many times, has never failed to reach its objective, and has never been driven from a single inch of trench captured or occupied. It enjoys the absolute and implicit confidence of all commanders and the measure of a unit's efficiency is the amount of confidence placed in it. The Fifth has resolutely and gallantly performed every duty, nobly responded to every demand, patiently and cheerfully endured every hardship and discomfort. It has made many sacrifices, but these have not been made in vain. A standard of devotion to duty has been set which must be emulated. The record of its fighting prowess fills many a page in the glorious history of the heroic deeds of those who proudly wear the word Canada on their shoulder straps, and the half has not yet been told. It has been mentioned in despatches by the commander-in-chief. It has played the game. I thank God for such battalions as the Fifth, and therefore, in such in Britain's mighty and victorious army.

And so I commend this magazine to all, feeling certain that those who read it will be more than repaid for the time thus spent, and asking that they will not forget the men who are daily laying down their lives in order that "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man" may once more prevail.

Canadian Division,
November, 1916.

You are at liberty to use, if you deem it necessary, General Currie's eulogy and any portions of this letter. I would prefer not to be mentioned myself as I do not like either notoriety or advertisement.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. B. BAGSHAW.

Mosquitoes

Abolish Breeding Places to Eliminate the Pests

One of the worst summer pests with which humanity has to contend is the mosquito, and yet those who suffer most usually do least to abolish the cause. Most people endeavor to protect themselves from mosquitoes, but the place to secure the greatest results is where they breed.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. Rain water barrels, old tin cans or barrels partly filled with water, and stagnant pools offer welcome breeding places. These should be either drained or protected. People at summer resorts and campers in wooded districts are much troubled with mosquitoes and this pest greatly minimizes the number who would spend their summers in the open air.

To prevent them breeding, stagnant water, if it cannot be drained off, should be sprinkled with low-grade kerosene, which will quickly form a film over the surface and prevent the larvae coming to the surface to breathe.

For protecting the person from mosquitoes, many substances may be used to rub on the hands and face, one being composed of one ounce each of castor oil, alcohol and lavender balm; another, one ounce of oil of citronella and four ounces of liquid vasoline, while oil of eucalyptus has been used to good effect and the odor is not objectionable.

There are many powders on the market which are more or less efficient insecticides. The foresters of the Commission of Conservation, in their surveys, have used a powder, "Bulbux," which was found very effective when burned in the tents in the evening before retiring, the mosquitoes and flies being killed by the smoke fumes.

APPLEFORD'S

SALE-WRAPPERS

Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Paraffine Waxes and Disinfectants. They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods. They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.

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WAXED TISSUE PAPERS FOR LINING MEATS, CAKES, PIES, ETC.

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G&B SANI-WRAPPERS

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[illegible]

Pertinent Extracts

From the Report of the Great War Veterans' Association Before the Parliamentary Committee, Ottawa.

The Officers, Executive Committee, Members, and Membership of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, realizing the sacred claims upon us of our comrades in the trenches and knowing their urgent need for reinforcement; And whereas those who have gone, and will go overseas, have sacrificed all personal hope and private interest, for the nation's life; declare ourselves in favor of any legislation, however extreme, which will meet conditions fully, and cause a more equitable distribution of duty and sacrifice amongst all citizens of Canada;

We urge the adoption of the following or similar measures:—

(1) That all departments of the Government service, whether military or otherwise, be made to combine all eligible single and married men without children, between the ages of 18 and 45, who are avoiding military service, and that they be immediately attested and put in training for overseas service, care being taken that the work of the department be not seriously disarranged in which event the places of the men so called in the department shall be filled as soon as possible by competent returned soldiers first and then by persons locally.

(2) That all officers, N.C.O.'s, and men now employed in guard and home service duty, who are fit for overseas service, and have received reasonable training, be immediately sent overseas in drafts to fill the gaps in the fighting force; provision being made for men in the Canadian Defence Force who are physically fit to be discharged and brought under the new order.

(3) That wherever possible, in the industries of the country where men eligible for military service are employed and their places could be efficiently filled by returned soldiers, older men and men ineligible for military service, and women if need be, these men be taken to complement the overseas force. If victory is awarded the Allies, and the need no longer exists. We feel that men in non-essential industries, and others who have no settled productive value in the scale of the country's effort should be sent overseas for military service.

(4) That all aliens, enemy or otherwise, resident in Canada, be also conscripted for any service which the Government deem fit to use them for in the best interests of the State.

(5) That all factories, public utilities, and several industries necessary to the immediate successful conclusion of the war be taken over and conducted by the Government. Such compensation to be made to the present owners and shall be just and equitable.

(6) That it shall require that all incomes and wealth, in excess of the holders' reasonable needs be placed at the disposal of the Government for the successful prosecution of the war, and to meet the immense financial drain on the country, equitable retribution to be made as soon after the end of the war as possible so that the principle may be carried out that one citizen shall not give more than another, that all shall give their best for the preservation of the nation.

(7) That if any general system of compulsory service is put in force the Government, which is the body corporate of the people of Canada make ample provision for those who may be disabled in the service and the dependents of those whose lives have been, or may be sacrificed in their country's cause, and that a definite and comprehensive understanding be given to this effect.

Let us first point out the desirability of having the work of demobilization carried out altogether along civilian lines, with a complete separation of military or semi-military ideas. The object is to take men who have done nothing for the greater part of two or three years except the preparation for, and actual carrying out of a soldier's life and remake them into peaceful, useful and productive citizens again.

As conditions prevail in Canada today, we have a Pension Board Commission, Military Hospitals Commission, Soldiers Aid Commission, or similar body, and various other institutions, all endeavoring as we feel would believe, to do their utmost to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the various problems. We very readily affirm the conditions are very much better because of the work already accomplished by these agencies. It is not our aim to question the personnel of the various institutions. To those, however, who have had occasion to have dealings with them the amount of overlapping is very apparent. It is almost impossible to ascertain where the responsibility rests in any matter requiring adjustment. One is sent first to one individual and then the other, and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain results. This necessitates delay and stop work needlessly hard upon returned men and dependents of deceased soldiers. Any system to be effective must be prompt. We appreciate the difficulties experienced by the present authorities in the handling of some cases in particular; and in order to facilitate arrangements and make possible a more

expedient method of dealing with the various problems respecting returned men, and dependents of deceased soldiers, we urge to submit:

(1) That a Department be created which shall be entirely separated from any other Department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Demobilization, to which shall be referred all matters in connection with Returned or Discharged Soldiers and the dependents of deceased soldiers, to be conducted along strictly non-partisan and business lines, and to continue until the need no longer exists.

(2) That this Department shall be presided over by a Director of Demobilization, who shall be directly responsible for the conduct of his Department, and shall be given powers sufficiently broad to cover immediate disposition in any case which may be submitted to him. The man chosen as Director should be an advanced student of economics, especially applying to our own peculiar Christian problems, and a man absolutely independent of party or any objectionable influences.

(3) That wherever possible, in carrying out of the work of the Department of Demobilization, whether in the central or branch office, in the Pension Hospitals, Medical Relief, Employment, Land Settlement, Functional and Vocational Training and every other section returned soldiers be employed as clerks and secretaries, when efficient and capable men can be secured from amongst them, as assistant Directors and superintendents.

(4) That branch offices be so located in central points as to be conveniently reached by children, who shall be provided with transportation when in the opinion of the Local Superintendent, the case warrants close attention to the office, and cannot readily be adjusted in the usual way. These district offices to be charged with all matters pertaining to the well being of returned soldiers, and deceased soldiers, dependents in their own localities, and directly responsible to the Central organization.

(5) That Executive Committee of the Great War Veterans Association of Canada respectfully submit the following suggestions:—

(1) That in order that none may benefit more than another, but that all service may be alike recognized, we recommend an equalized scale of pensions for all ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

(2) That the total disability pension be increased from \$400 per annum to \$840 per annum.

In connection with the foregoing recommendation we have arrived at the figure of \$840 per annum by taking figures from the Labor Gazette of April, 1917, having to do with the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent.

The Chairman:—That statement will be printed in the record.

Capt. Macpherson:—(Reads.)

(3) That the pension paid to the widow and a widowed mother of a deceased soldier, who have no children under 18 is pending upon them, be 80 per cent of the total disability pension, but if having dependents, it shall be the maximum amount.

(4) That the allowance for children be increased from \$6.00 per month to \$12.00 per month.

(5) That the allowance for motherless children be increased from \$12.00 per month to \$20.00 per month.

(6) That the pensions paid to the children of deceased soldiers be continued until the age of sixteen be reached.

(7) That when a widow remarries, and thus forgoes further pension for herself her children by her soldier husband be entitled to receive the rate in force for motherless children.

(8) That careful consideration be given to the request by and on behalf of the widows and dependents of British and other reservists of our Allies for supplementary grants, to place these widows and dependents on a par with the dependents of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, providing they were resident in Canada prior to the outbreak of the War.

(9) That in the event of a discharged soldier dying directly or indirectly from wounds or disease contracted while on active service and through no fault of his own, a pension shall be granted to the dependent or dependents of such man of an amount equal to that which would have been awarded to such dependent or dependents had the man died before receiving his discharge.

(10) That in the event of the discharged soldier suffering increased disability through having undertaken some employment, or through no fault of his own, the Pension Board shall have power to increase the man's pension in proportion to the increased disability.

(11) That in the event of a man becoming insane, and it becomes necessary to send him to an institution, the dependent or dependents shall be entitled to the full disability pension, and the Government shall bear the cost of the man in the institution.

(12) That a pension once awarded, after a man's disability has reached its final condition, shall not be changed to a man's disadvantage. (This is taken from the British Pension Scheme.)

(13) That very severe facial disfigurement be included under the heading of total disability, (British Pension Scheme.)

(14) That gratuities be abolished, and that the ratio of disability be expressed by units of five per cent, and not in units of twenty per cent, as under the present scale.

(15) That a clear, simple and comprehensive statement of the principles governing the Pension Act, and of all the opportunities afforded for full consideration of grievances, be compiled in pamphlet form, together with a copy of the Pension Act, and given to every soldier upon his discharge.

(16) That when the first pension cheque is mailed to a beneficiary, (other than the man himself), it be accompanied by one of the aforementioned pamphlets.

(17) That whenever an application for pension is refused, a letter containing a full explanation be sent to the applicant.

(18) That the degree of pension recommended by a local pension board be not decreased by the Board of Pension Commissioners without first seeing the man in question himself.

(19) That provision be made for a dissatisfied pension claimant to appear in person before the Board of Pension Commissioners.

(20) That in special cases, not covered by the Pension Act, the Board of Pension Commissioners be empowered to make such provision as they shall deem advisable.

(21) That, wherever possible, returned Great Britain doctors be employed on Medical Boards.

22. We would further respectfully urge on the Government their consideration of supplementing the pensions awarded soldiers of the Imperial Government, who were reservists of the forces of Great Britain, resident in Canada at the outbreak of war, by such an award as will put them on a parity with the soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, providing they again settle in Canada.

Soldiers' Orphans.

"In as much as it has come to our knowledge that in some cases children of soldiers who have lost both father and mother are being placed in public institutions throughout Canada, and being that it would be best for these unfortunate children to be mothered and cared for in the homes of good people, without wailing in any way to reflect upon any persons or societies engaged in the work of administering to children, we the Executive Committee of the Great War Veterans Association of Canada respectfully suggest:

"That the Government of the Dominion of Canada, whose wards they are, increase the amount of pension at present paid children's claims to a reasonable allowance, and that an effort be made in the case of every orphaned child to find a suitable home, preferably with a soldier's widow, with children of her own."

"That the Government preserve the records of the father's sacrifice for the child's benefit, and in no case permit the child to lose the father's name."

Both the Eskimos charged with the murder of Fathers Lereux and Rouvire in the far north were found guilty by the court at Calgary. The jury recommended mercy and sentence of death has been commuted to life imprisonment on Hereshell Island.

Labor Day Sports at Hillcrest

Monday next will be a gala day for the town of Hillcrest Mines, where arrangements which have been going on for several weeks will culminate in a mammoth Labor Day programme. Prizes totalling over \$250 in value will be distributed among the successful competitors in the following programme and additions which promises to be one of the best ever pulled off in the Pass. The proceeds of the day will go to the Red Cross, the ladies of which organization will have refreshment stands operating on the grounds during the day. Following is the programme arranged:

No.	Starts	Event	Prizes 1st 2nd 3rd
1	2 p.m.	100 yards, Boys 12 to 16	\$3 \$2 \$1
2	2 15	100 yards, Girls 12 to 16	3 2 1
3	2 30	100 yards, Hillcrest Miners	5 3 2
4	2 45	100 yards, Hillcrest Company Men	5 3 2
5	3 00	High jump, boys under 16	3 2 1
6	3 00	Italian-Bowling Competition	10 5 0
7	3 15	Skipping for Girls 12 to 16	3 2 1
8	3 30	100 yards, Open to all camps in the Pass	10 5 1
9	3 45	Quick dressing competition for boys under 14	3 2 1
10	4 00	Tug of War (open)	50 15 10
11	4 00	Ladies Nail Driving competition	5 2 1
12	4 15	100 yards, boys 16 and over	4 3 2
13	4 30	100 yards, 3-legged, boys under 16	3 2 1
14	4 45	Skipping race, girls 16 and under	3 2 1
15	5 00	80 yards, ladies	5 3 2
16	5 15	Egg and Spoon Race for ladies	5 3 2
17	5 30	Sack Race for Men	5 3 2
18	5 45	Old Men's Race	5 3 2
19	6 00	Pillow Fight	6 4 0

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS	
2 p.m.	Three Legged Race for Boys
	100 yards, girls
	Skipping Race for girls
	100 yards, boys
	2 50 1 50 1 00

No third prize unless 5 starters.
No second prize unless three starters.
Tug of War 5 teams.
Dance at Union Hall at 8.30 p.m.

Gents \$1.00, ladies 25c.
Coleman brass band will play during the afternoon and for the dance at night.

OFFICE PHONE 155 RESIDENCE PHONE 154

E. J. POZZI

Contractor & Builder

Lumber Yard

DEALER IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Sash and Doors. Shingles and Lath

Cement and Brick Construction

All Building Materials Supplied.

Plans Furnished. Estimates Given

Blairmore Sinclair Block Alberta

The German sea raider Seadler, which raided in South American waters last winter, has been sunk after a battle with a British warship. Only a few of her crew were saved.

The Blairmore public school will reopen on Tuesday next, with the following staff: Principal Pearson, Misses E. M. Fulton, V. J. Keith, E. M. Foster, A. F. Roope and S. McColm.

Bellevue Happenings

Mr. Alfian and family left this week for Brule Lake.

Mrs. Pearson, of Fernie, is visiting with R. T. Johnston.

Herbert Barless spent the week end in Calgary on business.

Jack Fraser had a slight smash-up with his car on Sunday last.

Miss Stenning, of the teaching staff, returned to Bellevue this week.

The Methodist church picnic was held at Maple Leaf on Wednesday.

The Sacrament of Confirmation, was administered at the Catholic church on Sunday last.

Miss Webster returned to Bellevue on Saturday from Creston, where she spent her holidays.

John Tucker was operated on for appendicitis at the Hillcrest hospital this week and is doing well.

Mrs. James Beattie, of Macleod, spent a couple of days in Bellevue, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pat McGuire.

T. M. Burnett, accompanied by G. Cruickshank and Dr. Ross, spent a few days fishing at North Fork last week.

A number of insurance adjusters arrived here on Wednesday and have since been busy appraising properties destroyed by Tuesday's fire.

Frank Happenings

Sunday, Sept. 5, Bellevue church choir will render a service of song at the Frank military hospital.

Inspector Sterling of the Mines Department, and Inspector Hodgson, of the public schools, were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Allard, who for a number of years has conducted a grocery business here, left for Spokane last week, where he will reside in future.

Mr. Buxter, who has accepted a position as fire-boss with the Franco-Canadian Collieries, arrived with his family from Nordberg on Wednesday.

Mr. Cameron, of Beaver Mines, has accepted the position of principal of the local school for the ensuing year. Miss Crough and Miss Avery will be his assistants.

Rev. W. T. Young and family are this week moving into their new residence, formerly known as the Calabash Club. George Copeland is taking the house being vacated by Mr. Young.

Alex. Morency rendered good service on Tuesday, when he conveyed almost all of our fire apparatus to Bellevue in one load with his trained Ford. Aleck says it's a straight road from Frank to Bellevue.

General sympathy is expressed with Mr. Dypolt and family in the loss of their son at the front. Pte. Dypolt is the first Bohemian from Frank to make the supreme sacrifice in the present war. His number was 398236, and he was killed on August 15th.

A ratepayers' meeting was called by the school board on Tuesday, to consider the question of providing a place for the junior grades. Owing to being able to secure but two rooms, in the church building, the board was authorized to arrange for a place in some vacant cottage. Mr. Disney, of Coleman, is now removing the partitions from one of the company houses on front street and doing other necessary repairs. This new place will accommodate the children until a new school can be built.

L.O.O.F.
Blairmore Lodge No. 68, meets in their Hall, 580 Victoria St., every Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome. W. McVey, N. G. W. OGDEN, R. S. CROWNS, N. E. CAMPBELL, N. S. Meets in the L.O.O.F. Hall every second and fourth Wednesday. W. Evans, C. P. W. J. BARTLETT, R. S.

AN "S.O.S." CALL FROM FRANCE!

Thousands of wounded and old French peasants are trekking their way back to their former homes in the ravaged portions of France only to find them laid waste in the wake of the ruthless Hun. They are penniless, dejected and destitute. They are calling to their Central Western Canada Allies and to YOU for immediate help. Will their voices be unheard?

French Wounded Emergency Fund
(Under the Authority of the French Government)
President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

This fund was founded to render emergency relief to destitute and suffering dependents of French soldiers who were wounded and to rehabilitate families in the recaptured and devastated portions of France.

Your Money is Needed Urgently to Alleviate the Distress and the Suffering in the Districts Being Retaken in the Allies Advance

THE FIRST APPEAL CLOSES SEPTEMBER 17th

Give! Give Generously! Give Today!

Where is there a person in Central Western Canada who would not give willingly to provide provisions, kitchen utensils, tents, etc., etc? Contributions can be made to any bank. In towns where there is more than one bank, a banking committee will be formed in the interests of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, who will forward all contributions to

H. D. SHAW (General Manager, Union Bank of Canada), Organizer, Winnipeg

LET EVERYBODY GIVE SOMETHING NOW

The estimated yield for the present year is placed at 452,000,000 bushels, as compared with an average yield for the five years quoted at 360,000,000 bushels.

